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## TRUSTS LEXOW'S BILL PASSED

Republicans Refuse to Vote for a Dollar Gas Measure.

## ROBBINS'S ABLE SPEECH.

He Shows That Investigations Have Hitherto Been Futile.

## MONEY FOR CAMPAIGNS.

Many Senators Listen to Debate on the Postponement Resolution.

## MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Investigation Committee Has Been Appointed and Sessions to Begin at Once—How the Members Voted.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25.—"Are there no human rights as to corporations' dollars?" This question Assemblyman Robbins asked impressively to-night at the conclusion of his remarkably forceful speech on the Lexow trust resolutions. The Assembly room was crowded with visitors, and the Senate, after a brief session, adjourned so that its members might hear the debate in the Lower House. All knew that Robbins, of Allegany, who introduced the anti-trust bills of last year, and who, because he refused to kill them at the machine's behest, was thrown outside the organization's breastworks, was to speak against Mr. Lexow's proposition. Mr. Robbins disappointed no one who expected a scathing arraignment of the resolution's projectors. Without excitement or attempts at eloquence he piled fact upon fact and argument upon argument to prove that the resolutions were intended primarily to delay definite action on dollar gas for New York.

"The resolution came up as a special order, having come from the Senate several days ago. Assemblyman Joseph Green began the debate, after offering Senator Grady's substitute, providing that the Judiciary Committee of the two houses proceed to the drafting of a Constitutional Anti-Trust bill.

## Trusts Do Exist.

Mr. Green read from the legislative report of 1893 to prove that the existence of trusts had been established. He read the Robbins law of last year and referred to the fact that the bill which would have made the first operative was refused signature by the Governor. He referred to the legislative report of 1888 on the subjects of the sugar, cottonseed oil, milk, rubber, glass, bagging and furniture trusts. "Who has not heard of the gas trust of New York city, which at this moment is defrauding the consumers?" asked Mr. Green.

Undick Traimor made a vigorous speech after he had proposed an amendment to the Lexow resolution providing that the Legislature should not adjourn until a final vote on an anti-trust measure is taken. Mr. Traimor rebuked the situation, deriding the Republicans for their ignorance on the subject of trusts, and declaring that they could give no better earnest of their sincerity than would be found in the adoption of his amendment.

"We are breathing the air of the lobby which has clustered about these halls in defiance of trusts and monopolies," said Mr. Traimor. "Yet you have the impudence to attempt to insult the intelligence of 6,000,000 people by pretending ignorance and talking about an investigation as to the trusts." In New York the Grand Jury has indicted the Tobacco Trust, Gas bills, reducing the price in New York to that which the consumers may be relieved to some slight extent have been introduced, yet the Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water has not even organized. Why? Not one member of this committee attempted to reply to this pertinent query.

Looking for Contributions.  
Assemblyman Donnelly made a satirical speech, in which he said that Hanna's campaign fund of \$15,000,000 could not have been collected if trusts did not exist. He denounced the Lexow resolution as a scheme to put one trust against another, threatening all so they would hasten to make a bargain with the Republican party to furnish future campaign contributions. The fact that a caucus was found

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## HANNA CAN'T BE SENATOR.

Bushnell Defies the National Republican Chairman.

## REFUSES TO APPOINT HIM

The Governor Is Revenging the Snub Given His Friend Foraker.

## PROMISES NOT FULFILLED.

The Deal Made Between Hanna and Foraker Last Year Repudiated.

## SHERMAN CAN GIVE NO HELP.

His Appeal in Behalf of McKinley's Manager Falls on Deaf Ears. Ohio's Machine at Work.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Mark Hanna will not be appointed Senator. He will be disappointed. No condition or contingency can arise which will result in Hanna's succession to Sherman's seat in the Senate. No overtures from Hanna, no demand from McKinley, no appeal from Sherman will move Governor Bushnell. Messengers from McKinley might as well stay at home. Senator Sherman's painfully appealing letters are of no avail.

Bushnell, with all his sniveling and constant smile, is severely stubborn when once his mind is made up. The Journal correspondent, after the most careful work among Bushnell's friends, finds that the hope of Hanna is forlorn. He may make a direct offer for the appointment, may promise everything, and McKinley may do the same, but Bushnell will not consent.

This comes to the Journal from a man who is closer to Bushnell than any other man. This same informant has seen the letter written by Senator Sherman to Bushnell. That letter has aroused no feeling of resentment among the anti-Hanna men. Instead, they feel sympathy for Sherman. Those who have seen the letter say it pitifully discloses John Sherman's old age and failing powers.

## Sympathy for Sherman.

Even if Bushnell and his friends dislike Sherman they are now expressing sincere sorrow over Sherman's failure to see that he was led into a trap—a trap set to catch a Senatorial seat for Hanna. Bushnell's friends say that Sherman's appointment is a political bargain, made solely to give Mark Hanna a Senatorial seat he could never have gotten from the voters of Ohio. Therefore the Bushnell men will fight Hanna, and every overture he may make toward his ambition. Already Hanna's managers are threatening to disrupt the party next November.

Threats of that sort do not disturb Bushnell. His close confidential manager, Charles L. Kurtz, is outspoken against Hanna. Kurtz is chairman of the State Executive Committee and a member of the National Committee, and knows every corner and school district in Ohio. Since the talk of Hanna began Kurtz has sent out to every county of the State a spirited protest against Hanna's appointment or election to the Senate now or any other time.

## Strong Machines at Work.

Already the splendid organization of the Foraker-Bushnell machine is at work. Sentiment against Hanna is being worked up in the labor unions. Hanna is immensely unpopular among labor organizations, and protests from them will be made to Bushnell against Hanna's appointment.

Samuel Taylor, late Secretary of State, and now a Hanna manager, says that if Hanna is not appointed by Bushnell he will go into the campaign and capture the next Legislature. At this remark the Kurtz people laugh. They know that his first move is to secure an endorsement from the next Republican State Convention. The roll of delegates in the next State convention is as good as made up now.

A year ago the Bushnell-Kurtz-Foraker people saw the necessity of getting ready for a convention fight this coming Summer. They are now ready. The most magnificent State organization ever known in Ohio is now in their control.

## Is Hanna Powerless?

Hanna dare not attempt an assault upon the next Republican State Convention. If

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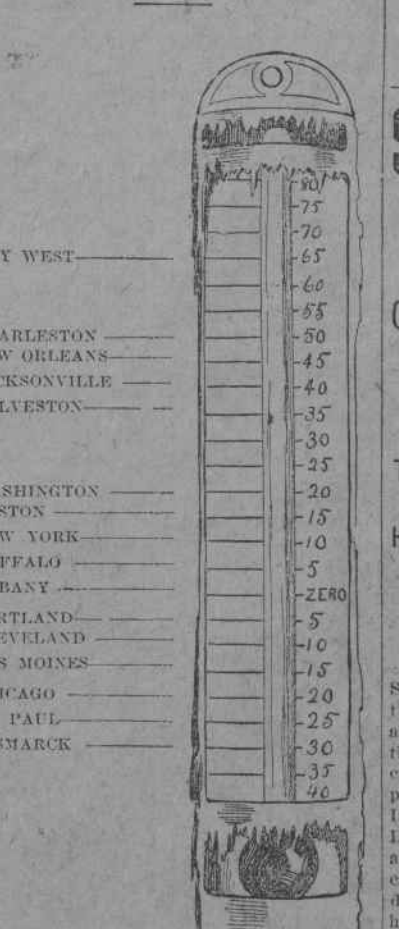
## Grand Jury Will Investigate Mr. Seeley.



## COLDEST DAY YET; COLDER TO COME.

5 Degrees Above Here,  
15 Below Off the Jersey Coast.

## MANY NEAR TO DEATH.



## Moore Predicts Colder Weather.

Washington, Jan. 25.  
Editors of the New York Journal:  
The Weather Bureau gave the first warning of the present severe cold wave on Saturday morning, before it entered the territory of the United States. Our signals have been fully verified at all stations. Sunday morning the signals were carried eastward to the middle and North Atlantic coast. The cold had not reached Florida this morning, but warnings were distributed to orange and other interests that to-night's temperature would reach freezing as far South as Tampa and New Orleans, and that Florida would experience one of the most destructive freezes of many years on Tuesday night. Fully 10,000 advance telegrams have been sent out ahead of this cold wave. Much suffering and destruction will ensue in all States of the Rocky Mountains. In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and southward to and including Florida, the cold will be much more severe Tuesday, and will remain two or three days longer. There is no danger whatever to mariners except from cold, as the wind will remain steady and fresh from the Northwest at all Atlantic and Gulf ports for the next two days.  
WILLIS G. MOORE,  
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

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## YANKEE SAILORS HELD IN SIBERIA.

Seventeen Americans  
Made to Break  
Stones.

## PRISONERS OVER A YEAR.

Breaking stones for the fortifications which the Czar of Russia is building in Eastern Siberia are seventeen free born American citizens. They are engaged at this convict's toil and must remain at it for some time to come, because they happened to be found on an island belonging to Russia.

Their situation is grievous. After serving a term of five months they were thereafter taken to a month in prison, then taken to court, and informed that they had been sentenced to serve a term of eighteen months, which term began some three months before the expiration of the first sentence.

These men formed the majority of the crew of the American schooner Salpans, which, in October, 1895, was cruising in the Okhotsk Sea after seals. The entire crew consisted of nineteen men. Those imprisoned are:

- F. B. HILL.
- JAMES MAHONEY.
- JAMES MCARTHY.
- JAMES RILEY.
- HENRY ROSS, Second Mate.
- CHARLES NELSON.
- HARRY CARLSON.
- ANDREW ANDERSON.
- EDWARD LARKIN.
- CHARLES EVANS.
- ALEXANDER LERACHE.
- STEPHAN BRENNAN.
- ARTHUR WINGE.
- JAMES WILSON.
- CHARLES CAMPBELL.
- EDWARD HOWE.

There is another man, whose name is unknown. Hill is known to belong to San Francisco. The story of these men might never have reached America had they not been visited by some sailors from the bark Wilma, which reached Vladivostok, in Eastern Siberia, last July. Matthew Hunter, a sailor on the Commodore, which arrived here yesterday from Kobe, Japan, was one of these visitors. He told the story of the men's arrest on Robben Island, in the Okhotsk Sea, on November 5, 1895, and of their subsequent sufferings as Siberian prisoners.

The Salpans, according to his tale, reached Robben Island October 23, 1895, and nineteen men, including the captain and mate, went ashore. Some seals were taken in a little inlet, and on November 4, as the weather was threatening, the schooner ran out to sea to avoid stranding, leaving seventeen men ashore. The captain told them to be ready to come aboard the schooner on his return. On November 5 the Russian cruiser Yakut anchored off the island and made the men prisoners. There was a report that the sailors had misbehaved themselves in some way on the island, but this apparently did not enter into their subsequent treatment by the Russians.

The operation is to be put on a week from Monday night, and will follow the "Silly Dinner." It is to be called the "Silly Dinner."

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## SEELEY TRIAL ALL OVER AGAIN.

Olcott Will Give Hammerstein's Affidavits to the Grand Jury To-morrow.

## THE MANAGER'S REVENGE.

He Now Practically Becomes the Prosecuting Witness in the Famous Case.

The Grand Jury will investigate the Seeley dinner. It is now certain that all the evidence in the possession of the police and the District Attorney will be ready for the jury's inspection to-day, and Mr. Olcott declares that the case will, in all probability, be presented on Wednesday. In discussing the matter yesterday the District Attorney made this announcement and declared that he proposed to push the case through, as he was tired of the public discussion of it, and wanted to get it off his hands.

By action taken yesterday Oscar Hammerstein becomes one of the prosecuting witnesses against those who managed and took shameful parts in the dinner at Sherer's on December 19.

While pleading to an indictment charging him with maintaining a public nuisance in putting on the burlesque called the "Silly Dinner," Mr. Hammerstein put into the hands of the District Attorney two affidavits to be used in procuring the indictments against Seeley and others. He asked to be allowed to go before the Grand Jury personally, but this was not allowed.

Mr. Hammerstein looked a little fagged in court. After he had pleaded to the indictment, he confessed that he had been writing another opera, and had done the work between 9 a. m. Sunday and 1 a. m. Monday, without a mouthful to eat or a wink of sleep. The job was done in his den at home, rushing from the piano to the center of the room, where he created the business of the plot.

The opera is to be put on a week from Monday night, and will follow the "Silly Dinner." It is to be called the "Silly Dinner."

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## 60,000 HUNGRY IN COLD CHICAGO.

With the Mercury at Twenty-one Degrees Below, That City's Distress Has Reached a Crisis.

Mayor Swift Issues an Appeal for Charity and the Police Department Is Turned into a Relief Corps.

Over One Hundred Persons Were Overcome by the Terrible Weather Yesterday—\$3,500 Already Contributed, with Food and Clothing.

## What Chicago's Distress Means.

	Chicago, Jan. 25.
Persons unemployed in Chicago.....	75,000
Persons who need assistance, either provisions or coal.....	60,000
Persons on verge of starvation.....	35,000
Persons who have been relieved by aid societies.....	18,000
Persons relieved by churches.....	6,000
Persons relieved by police.....	3,500
Persons relieved by County Agent.....	1,500
Persons relieved by private charity.....	1,000
Destitute who have not yet been reached.....	5,000
People housed and fed in police stations last night.....	1,429
Estimated total daily expenditure from all sources for relieving distress.....	\$10,000
Estimated daily expenditure by aid societies.....	5,000
Estimated daily expenditure by churches.....	2,000
Estimated daily expenditure by County Agent.....	1,500
Estimated daily expenditure by private individuals.....	1,000
Estimated daily expenditure by police.....	500

Chicago, Jan. 25.—With the thermometer at 21 degrees below zero and 60,000 people actually in need of food and fuel, Chicago has on its hands the most terrible cold it has seen since 1892. The aid societies, the police, the County Agent and the private charity are every day trying to relieve the distress, but there are yet thousands of suffering people who have not been reached. Ten thousand dollars a day have been spent since Friday through these different sources. That the need usually prevailing in a large city is now greatly augmented because of the continued hard frosts and the terrible cold, and calls upon the people to contribute to the relief of the distressed.

## Chicago's Mayor Asks Charity.

To the Generous People of Chicago:  
The present severe weather must naturally excite the keen sympathy of every kindly disposed person for the worthy and suffering poor. A protracted period of business depression has thrown thousands of men and women out of employment, and brought want to families not previously familiar with it. No startling emergency exists, but the need usually prevailing in a large city is now considerably augmented because of continued "hard times" and the terrible cold.

You have ever been found generous in behalf of all worthy objects, and I think it proper at this time, and in this way, to call your attention to the special occasion now existing for a manifestation of your reasonable generosity. The distress of women and children in their homes ought especially to be relieved. There are many worthy persons who hesitate to seek assistance, but suffer in silence.

I propose to utilize the Police Department for the purpose of investigating cases of destitution, particularly in homes, and of giving prompt help to those found worthy. I ask contributions of money, food and clothing. Money may be sent to E. G. Keith, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, and all contributions should be designated as intended for the "Mayor's Relief Fund." This fund will be expended under the direction of the General Superintendent of Police for the purchase of food and fuel. Contributions of food and clothing may be sent directly to the General Superintendent of Police at the City Hall.

GEORGE B. SWIFT, Mayor.

amount, however, has fallen far short of the actual needs.  
Mayor Swift has intimated that \$100,000 should be raised immediately to meet the situation. His estimate is increased to \$100,000 and \$300,000 by those who are in the field and who have a personal knowledge of the extent of the suffering. That this large sum will be raised is assured. The people of Chicago are aroused as they have not been in a quarter of a century.

## Help First, Questions After.

The old rule of the charitable societies to send relief only to the deserving poor will be shelved for the present. Everybody who asks will receive so far as the means of the Chicago churches, the aid societies, the County Agent and the police will permit. This method is particularly being followed by the police.

"No man, woman or child in Chicago shall be hungry or cold to-night," said Chief Radenow.

"Feed and warm them first—Inquire about it afterward," added Mayor Swift.  
The city's chief executive and the chief of the police department had been in earnest consultation in the Mayor's private office. It was the first business attended to this morning. When they separated they had evolved a plan for the relief of the suffering poor of Chicago, and the plan is outlined in the sentences above. To provide the means with which to carry out this plan Mayor Swift to-day issued a proclamation addressed "To the Charitable People of Chicago." In this he cites the fact that while no startling emergency exists,

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